

ONLINE SHOPPING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR FARM TO HOME

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ABSTRACT

E-commerce is clearly beginning to have a major impact in the agricultural sector. The way people go about purchasing agricultural products is of great concern. Most of the time customers have to travel far distances to get agricultural products and getting the right quality is not ensured. Our project aims to help farmers as well as customers for buying and selling agricultural products across the country using a computerized approach. The website will guide the farmers to access new farming techniques, compare current market rate of different products, the total sale and the earned profit for the sold products. The website builds a platform for farmers to ensure greater profitability through end user communication. The website will act as a unique and secure way to perform agro-marketing. E-farming will serve as a way for the farmers to sell their products across the country just with some basic knowledge about how to use the website. This project allows viewing various products available enables users to purchase desire products instantly by online payment.

Keywords : E-commerce, Session Tracking and E-farming

INTRODUCTION

The sharing economy has recently grown dramatically and has led to changes in manufacturing and supply chain operations (Bellos *et al.*, 2017) (Coase 1972). Technological advances and the increasing popularity of mobile devices and apps have led to the establishment of numerous platforms, such as Airbnb, Uber, and eBay. These platforms offer various sharing economy services, which can be free or paid, or operate through bartering and exchanging goods and services (Aflaki *et al.*, 2020) (Choi and He 2019).

The sharing economy has permeated many aspects of our daily lives, and includes the sharing of homes, rides, clothes, books, toys, and digital products (Asian and Nie 2014). According to statista.com, about 44.8 million adults used sharing economy services in the US in 2016, and this figure was forecasted to increase to 86.5 million by 2021.1 Consumer-to-consumer product trading (C2C-PT), a form of sharing economy, is becoming increasingly

popular. Increased Internet and smartphone usage has enabled people to engage in C2C-PT activities with friends, relatives, neighbors, and others worldwide (Gupta 2019) (Aviv and Pazgal 2008).

MODULES

- Customer
- Farmer
- Admin

MODULE DESCRIPTION

1. **User:** In this user module in our project user view all the crops after farmer added products and if user need the crop's he/she add to his cart and make the payment (Benjaafar and Hu 2017).
2. **Farmer:** In this farmer module in our project farmer add the project and check the product details is ok or not. The farmer fix the delivery method is deliverable or not deliverable (Benjaafar *et al.*, 2018). Every payment will be view by the farmer like payment history and complete account details (Cachon G P and R. Swinney 2009).
3. **Admin:** In this admin module in our project activate the every user registration. Admin have the every access if user register their details it will be passed to the admin and admin accept the registration (Chiu *et al.*, 2020). Admin have the access to approve the farmer added product. Maintain the entire user list product list and all the details about the user (Cao *et al.*, 2019) (Henssssdel and Lizzer 1999).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The growing importance of wireless communications drives an increasing interest in dynamic access to spectrum resources. This requires efficient management policies that allow spectrum sharing between licensed primary users (PU) and unlicensed secondary users (SU). On such scenario, PUs shall preserve their usage priority right over any SU. Also, no SU shall interfere on any PU.

Technical viability can be achieved through Cognitive Radio devices that adjust their operating parameters adaptively. After discussing several economic and technical models to achieve efficient spectrum sharing, we propose an on-demand secondary market model regulated by a spectrum broker who controls resource allocation. This model provides economic incentives for both kind of users to cooperate: SUs are charged by the broker on behalf of PUs for resource utilization but are indemnified if expelled to ensure PU priority. We describe the main characteristics of such a system and address the question of what

allocation decisions should the broker take in order to achieve economic benefit regardless of user behavior. Several online expert-based no-regret algorithms

FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS:

1. Implementing a real-world database system.
2. Improving the efficiency of protocols, in terms of number of messages exchanged and in terms of their sizes, as well.

CONCLUSION:

Consumer-to-consumer is a source of communication for companies to Customers, and a way to solve Customers' problems through a community effort. Companies can find out future trends, and can work towards zero complaints by understanding Customer issues, and ensuring Customer problems do not re-occur. consumer-to-consumer is the buying and selling of goods and services, or the transmitting of funds or data, over an electronic network, primarily the internet. These business transactions occur either as business-to-business (B2B), business-to-consumer (B2C), consumer-to-consumer or consumer-to-business

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